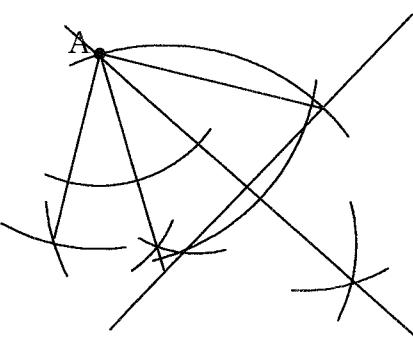


数学 正答表

1	[問1] $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	5点	[問5] 	5点
	[問2] $x = 18, y = 40$	5点		
	[問3] $8, -2$	5点		
	[問4] $\frac{31}{39}$	5点		
2	[問1]	$a = \frac{1}{6}$		7点
	[問2]	$y = \frac{17}{2}x - 30$		8点
	[問3]	3点A, B, Cの座標はそれぞれ		
		$A\left(-3, \frac{9}{4}\right), B\left(-3, -\frac{9}{2}\right), C\left(3, -\frac{9}{2}\right)$ であり,		
	点Dのx座標を $t (t > 0)$ とすると、点Dの座標は $D\left(t, \frac{1}{4}t^2\right)$ と表せる。			
	点Bと点Dを結ぶと、			
	四角形 $DABC = \triangle DBC + \triangle DAB$ であるから			
	これより $6 \times \left(\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{9}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{27}{4} \times (3+t) \times \frac{1}{2} = 54$			
	整理すると $2t^2 + 9t - 81 = 0$			
	これを解いて、 $t = -9, \frac{9}{2}$			
	$t > 0$ より、Pのx座標は $\frac{9}{2}$			
	答え： $\frac{9}{2}$			10点

3	[問 1]	
	△AOGにおいて、 仮定より $\angle AOB=90^\circ$, $\angle GOB=15^\circ$ であるから $\angle AOG=90-15=75^\circ$ また、仮定より $\angle BAO=30^\circ$ 三角形の内角の和は 180° であるから、 $\angle AGO=180-75-30=75^\circ$ 二角が等しいので△AOGはAO=AGの二等辺三角形である・・・①	
	また、仮定より AO=COであるから、・・・② ①②より、 $CO=AG$	7点
4	[問 2]	48°
		8点
	[問 3]	$\frac{12-5\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
4	[問 1]	80cm^3
	[問 2]	
	$PQ = 10 \cdots \textcircled{1}$ $BP = BQ$ より、△BPQは直角二等辺三角形であるから、 $BP=BQ=\frac{BP}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}=5\sqrt{2} \cdots \textcircled{2}$ これと $BE=10$ より、△BPEに関する三平方の定理から $PE=5\sqrt{6}=QE \cdots \textcircled{3}$ ①②③より 辺の長さの合計は、 $20 + 10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{6}$	
	答え : $(20 + 10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{6}) \text{ cm}$	
		10点
	[問 3]	$\frac{25\sqrt{19}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
		8点

Mathematics Answer Key

1	[Question 1] $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	5 marks	[Question 5]	5 marks
	[Question 2] $x = 18, y = 40$	5 marks		
	[Question 3] $8, -2$	5 marks		
	[Question 4] $\frac{31}{39}$	5 marks		
[Question 1]				7 marks
$a = \frac{1}{6}$				7 marks
[Question 2] $y = \frac{17}{2}x - 30$				8 marks
[Question 3] The coordinates of points A, B and C are A $(-3, \frac{9}{4})$, B $(-3, -\frac{9}{2})$, and C $(3, -\frac{9}{2})$ respectively. Let the x coordinate of point D be t ($t > 0$). Thus, the coordinates of point D are $D(t, \frac{1}{4}t^2)$ Connect points B and D to obtain the relationship the area of quadrilateral DABC = the area of triangle DBC + the area of triangle DAB Hence, $6 \times \left(\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{9}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{27}{4} \times (3+t) \times \frac{1}{2} = 54$ $2t^2 + 9t - 81 = 0$ $t = -9, \frac{9}{2}$ Since $t > 0$, the x coordinate of point P is $\frac{9}{2}$				10 marks
Answer: $\frac{9}{2}$				

3	<p>[Question 1]</p> <p>For triangle AOG,</p> <p>angle AOB = 90°, angle GOB = 15° (defined in the question)</p> <p>Thus, angle AOG = 90° – 15° = 75°</p> <p>angle BAO = 30° (defined in the question)</p> <p>Since the sum of the internal angles of a triangle is 180°</p> <p>angle AGO = 180° – 75° – 30° = 75°</p> <p>Since two of the angles are equal, triangle AOG is an isosceles triangle with angle AO = angle AG · · · ①</p> <p>Also, angle AO = angle CO (defined in the question) · · · ②</p> <p>From ① and ②,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CO = AG</p>	7 marks
	<p>[Question 2]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">48°</p>	8 marks
	<p>[Question 3]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{12-5\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$</p>	10 marks
4	<p>[Question 1]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">80 cm³</p> <p>[Question 2]</p> <p>PQ = 10 · · · ①</p> <p>From BP = BQ, triangle BPQ is a right-angled isosceles triangle</p> <p>BP = BQ = $\frac{BP}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$ · · · ②</p> <p>Since BE = 10, using Pythagorean Theorem PE = $5\sqrt{6}$ = QE · · · ③</p> <p>From ①, ②, and ③ the sum of the lengths of the sides is</p> <p>$20 + 10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{6}$.</p>	7 marks
	<p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Answer: $(20 + 10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{6}) \text{ cm}$</p>	10 marks
	<p>[Question 3]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{25\sqrt{19}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$</p>	8 marks